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**(54) PROCESS FOR PRODUCING TRANSFORMED CELL**

(57) A process for producing transformed cells by introducing foreign genes into target cells through piercing, which comprises the step of culturing the target cells having the foreign genes injected thereinto in the presence of a cell adhesion-active substance; and a kit for producing transformed cells suitable for use in the above method and containing as the essential ingredients the cells to be transformed with foreign genes by this method and a cell adhesion-active substance.

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## Description

## TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to a method for production of transfected cells, more particularly, a method which makes possible to effectively transfer a foreign gene into target cells in the field such as cell technology, genetic engineering, developmental engineering and the like.

## BACKGROUND ART

As a method for transferring a foreign gene into target cells, there are known a calcium phosphate method, a DEAE-dextran method, a liposome method, an electroporation method, a microinjection method, a particle gun method and the like. All of these methods have advantages and disadvantages in respect of manipulation procedures, efficacy, damage on cells and the like. Among these methods, a perforation method such as an electroporation method, a microinjection method, a particle gun method and the like can easily handle cells without using special reagents and have good transfer efficacy. However, damage of cells by perforation can not be avoided.

The object of the present invention is to provide a method for improving the transfer efficacy when a foreign gene is transferred into target cells by a perforation method to produce transfected cells.

## SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The first aspect of the present invention relates to a method for production of transfected cells and is characterized in that said aspect includes a step of, after injection of a foreign gene into target cells using a perforation method, culturing the cells in the presence of a cell-adhering active substance, in a method for production of a transfected cell using a perforation method.

The second aspect of the present invention relates to gene-transferred cells which are produced by the method of the present invention.

The third aspect of the present invention relates to a kit for production of transfected cells, which is used for a method for production of transfected cells according to the first aspect of the present invention and is characterized in that said aspect contains a cell-adhering active substance.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The method of the present invention is characterized in that, after a foreign gene is transferred into target cells using a perforation method, the cell is cultured in the presence of a substance having the cell adhesive activity.

As used herein, the perforation method means a method for injection of a gene by perforating a cell wall, including an electroporation method, a microinjection method, a particle gun method and the like. The electroporation method is as described in, for example, Tanpakushitsu, Kakusan, Koso, volume 31, page 1591-1603 (1986). The microinjection method is as described in, for example, Cell, volume 22, page 479-488 (1980). The particle gun method is as described in, for example, Technique, volume 3, page 3-16 (1991). These methods include the known methods used for transferring a gene into cells.

For cells used in these perforation methods, for example, animal cells may be prepared according to a known method ["Shin-Seikagaku Jikkenkoza 18, Saibobaiyogijyutsu", 1st edition (1990), edited by Nippon Seikagakukaikai, published by Tokyo Kagakudojin] or cultured animal cells may be used.

As used herein, a cell-adhering active substance refers to a substance having the cell-adhering activity, that is, the activity to make target cells adhere to a cell, or to an extracellular matrix which is a substance filling a space between cells in the tissue, or to a material such as plastic, glass and the like. In the present invention, any substances having the activity can be used as long as they give no adverse effects on transfection of target cells. Such the activity is to fix cells, for example, to a culture wear covered with a cell-adhering active substance while maintaining the cell in its form, or in the spreaded form, that is, in the changed form after the cell has been spreaded in one or more directions.

Attachment between the cell-adhering active substance and the target cell can be assayed using a conventional method. The method includes, for example, a method described in Nature, 352: 438-441 (1991). Briefly, the cell-adhering active substance covers a plastic dish and a population of cells to be assayed is put into medium, allowing to stand for 30 minutes to 2 hours. After this incubation period, non-adhered cells are recovered, counted and assayed for viability. Cells adhered to the cell-adhering active substance are recovered using trypsin or a cell dissociation buffer (for example, Gibco), counted and tested for viability. Then, a proportion of adhered cells is calculated and compared with standard or standard control such as a plastic dish covered with bovine serum albumin (BSA). A combination of cell-adhering active substance/cell can be determined by substantial adhesion of the target cell with the cell-adhering active substance assayed. In addition, the cell-spreading activity can be determined by observing under a microscope a

change in the form before adhered cells are dissociated using trypsin or a cell dissociation buffer, in the above procedures.

Examples of the cell-adhering active substance include, for example, a cell-adhering active polypeptide or a functional equivalent thereof and a cell-adhesive synthetic polymer.

Examples of the polypeptide, used in the present invention, having the cell-adhering activity include a cell-adhering active polypeptide such as invasins, polylysine and the like other than that derived from extracellular matrix, for example, a polypeptide showing the cell-spreading activity described in JP-A 2-311498, for example, components of an extracellular matrix such as fibronectin, laminin, collagen, vitronectin, osteopontin, thrombospondin, tenascin and the like. The extracellular matrix components can be prepared from a natural or cultured source by the known method [International Journal of Cancer, volume 20, page 1-5 (1977); Journal of Biological Chemistry, volume 254, page 9933-9937, (1979); "Zoku-Seikagaku Jikkenkoza, volume 6, Saibokokkaku no Kozo to Kino (Structure and Function of Cell Skeleton) (last volume), (1st edition) (1986) edited by Nippon Seikagakugakkai, published by Tokyo Kagakudojin; Cell Structure and Function, volume 13, page 281-292 (1988); Journal of Biological Chemistry, volume 264, page 18202-18208 (1989); and Journal of Biological Chemistry, volume 260, page 12240-12245 (1985)]. The cell-adhering active polypeptide may be substantially purified extracellular matrices exhibiting the cell-adhering activity, substantially purified extracellular matrix fragments or a mixture thereof. More particularly, proteins and polypeptides having the cell-adhering activity or the cell-spreading activity, or a functional equivalent thereof may be used.

As these cell-adhering active polypeptides, substantially purified natural polypeptides, polypeptides from enzymological or chemical degradation of the natural polypeptides, or the similar polypeptides made by genetic engineering may be used. Further, materials obtained by altering these polypeptides without impairing the function, that is, the cell-adhering activity or the cell-spreading activity may be used. In the present invention, even when the amino acid sequence of a polypeptide from natural origin has deletion, substitution, addition and/or insertion of an amino acid, as long as the polypeptide has the desired cell-adhering activity or the cell-spreading activity, it is referred to as a functional equivalent of a polypeptide having the natural amino acid sequence. That is, it is known that naturally occurring proteins include proteins of which amino acid sequences have mutation such as deletion, insertion, addition, substitution and the like of an amino acid due to modification reaction in the living body after production or during purification, in addition to proteins having a change in the amino acid sequence due to polymorphism or mutation of genes encoding those naturally occurring proteins and that, regardless of these, there are proteins exhibiting the physiological and biological activity substantially equivalent to that of proteins having no mutation. Like this, even when there is a structural difference between polypeptides, as long as they share the common main functions, they are called polypeptides having the functionally equivalent activity.

This is also true where the above mutations are artificially introduced into the amino acid sequence of proteins. In this case, more variety of mutants may be made. As long as these mutants exhibit the physiological activity substantially equivalent to that of proteins having no mutation, they are interpreted to be a polypeptide having the functionally equivalent activity.

For example, in many cases, a methionine residue present at a N-terminal of a protein expressed in *Escherichia coli* is said to be removed by an action of methionine aminopeptidase, thus, generating both proteins having a methionine residue or those having no methionine residue depending upon the kind of proteins. However, whether or not a protein has a methionine residue does not affect on the protein activity in many cases. In addition, it is known that a polypeptide where a certain cysteine residue is substituted with a serine residue in the amino acid sequence of human interleukin-2 (IL-2) retains the interleukin-2 activity [Science, volume 224, page 1431 (1984)].

Further, upon production of proteins by genetic engineering, it is frequently conducted that the proteins are expressed as a fused protein. For example, in order to increase an amount of an expressed protein of interest, it is conducted that the protein is expressed by adding a N-terminal peptide chain derived from other protein to a N-terminal of the protein of interest, or adding a suitable peptide chain to a N-terminal or a C-terminal of the protein of interest to facilitate purification of the protein of interest by using a carrier having the affinity to the added peptide chain.

In this respect, the related biotechnological techniques have progressed and, as the result, deletion, substitution, addition or other modification of an amino acid in a functional area of a subject can be routinely carried out. Then, the resulting amino acid sequence may be routinely screened for the desired cell-adhering activity or the cell-spreading activity according to the above method.

Polypeptides having the cell-adhering activity may be an artificial polypeptide containing, in the molecule, the amino acid sequence necessary for the cell-adhering activity, for example, the amino acid sequence may be selected from the amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID: No. 1 (RGDS), the amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID: No. 2 (CS1) and the amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID: No. 6 (central sequence of laminin, YIGSR). These polypeptides can be prepared in a large amount by a genetic engineering method or chemical synthesis method and may be used as a purified polypeptide.

Examples of the artificial polypeptide having, in the molecule, the amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID: No. 1 include a polypeptide represented by SEQ ID: No. 7 described in JP-A 1-180900. The polypeptide can be prepared using *Escherichia coli* HB101/pTF1409 (FERM BP-1939) according to a method described in JP-A 1-180900. In

addition polypeptides represented by respective sequence ID numbers in the sequence list shown in Table 1 below can be prepared according to a genetic engineering method described in each specification.

In addition, a plasmid HB101/pCHV90 contained in *Escherichia coli* HB101/pCHV90 in Table 1 can be prepared using *Escherichia coli* HB101/pHD101 (FERM BP-2264) and *Escherichia coli* JM109/pTF7021 (FERM BP-1941) according to a method described in JP-A 5-271291.

Table 1

Laid Open publication	SEQ ID: No.	Living bacterium ( <i>Escherichia coli</i> )	Accession No.
JP-A 1-206998	8	JM109/pTF7021	FERM BP-1941
JP-A 1-261398	9	HB101/pTF1801	FERM P-9948
JP-A 2-97397	3	JM109/pTF7221	FERM BP-1915
JP-A 2-152990	10	JM109/pTFB800	FERM BP-2126
JP-A 2-311498	11	HB101/pCH101	FERM BP-2799
JP-A 3-59000	12	JM109/pCF406	FERM P-10837
JP-A 3-232898	13	HB101/pCE102	FERM P-11226
JP-A 4-54199	14	JM109/pTF7520 +VN-IN.TAA	FERM P-11526
	15	JM109/pTF7520 +Col <sup>XI</sup>	FERM P-11527
JP-A 5-271291	16	HB101/pCHV179	FERM P-12183
	17	HB101/pCHV90	
	18	HB101/pCHV89	FERM P-182
JP-A 5-97698	19	JM109/pTF7520ColV	FERM BP-5277
JP-A 5-178897	20	JM109/pYMH-CF + A	FERM BP-5278

Alternatively, artificial polypeptides having, in the molecule, the amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID: No. 1 can be chemically synthesized. For example, PolyRGDS described in JP-A 3-173828 can be synthesized and used.

Examples of artificial polypeptides having, in the molecule, the amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID: No. 2 include a polypeptide represented by SEQ ID: No. 4 described in JP-A 2-311498 and the polypeptide can be prepared by genetic engineering using *Escherichia coli* HB101/pHD102 (FERM P-10721) according to a method described in JP-A 2-311498. In addition, a polypeptide represented by SEQ ID: No. 2 may be chemically synthesized according to a method described in JP-A 3-284700.

Further, examples of artificial polypeptides having, in the molecule, the amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID: No. 2 and the amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID: No. 3 include a polypeptide represented by SEQ ID: No. 21 described in JP-A 2-311498 and the polypeptide can be prepared by genetic engineering using *Escherichia coli* HB101/pCH102 (FERM BP-2800) according to a method described in JP-A 2-311498. In addition, a polypeptide represented by SEQ ID: No. 5 described in JP-A 3-284700 is a polypeptide containing, in the molecule, the amino acid sequences of SEQ ID: No. 1 and 2 and the polypeptide can be prepared by genetic engineering using *Escherichia coli* HB101/pCS25 (FERM P-11399) according to a method described in JP-A 3-284700.

As described above, examples of the polypeptides used in the present invention are cell-adhering active polypeptides containing, in the molecule, the amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID: No. 1 and/or the amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID: No. 2. As the polypeptide, a polypeptide obtained by covalently binding a polypeptide derived from a cell adhesion domain of human fibronectin ["Fibronectin", page 47-121 (1989), edited by Mosher, D.F., published by Academic Press] with a CS1 polypeptide derived from the same (ibid), a polypeptide derived from a heparin binding domain (ibid) containing a CS1 polypeptide, or a polypeptide derived from cell adhesion can be used, and they can be made by genetic engineering, respectively. For example, respective necessary regions are taken out from a vector containing a DNA encoding a cell adhesion domain-derived polypeptide, a vector containing a DNA encoding a CS1 polypeptide, and a vector containing a DNA encoding a heparin binding domain-derived peptide containing a CS1 polypeptide, respectively, and they can be used alone or in combination thereof to make a vector expressing a polypeptide containing, in the molecule, the amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID: No. 1 and/or the amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID: No. 2.

When a polypeptide where a polypeptide containing, in the molecule, the amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID: No. 1 and a polypeptide containing, in the molecule, the amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID: No. 2 are covalently bound is made, a covalent bonding between polypeptides may be a direct bonding or an indirect bonding, for example, an indirect bonding via a spacer. A spacer is an insertion sequence for adjusting an intermolecular distance in each region. As the spacer, an arbitral peptide chain can be used, for example, a sequence upstream of a CS1 region in fibronectin molecule. The spacer sequence can be easily introduced therein by genetic engineering.

The cell-adhesive synthetic polymers include the known poly-N-p-vinylbenzyl-D-lactoneamide (PVLAL).

In the present invention, the target cell include, but being not limited to, hematopoiesis stem cell, peripheral blood stem cell, umbilical blood cell, ES cell, lymphocyte, cancer cell and the like.

Examples of the foreign gene include, but being not limited to, nucleic acid selected from nucleic acids encoding proteins, nucleic acids encoding polypeptides, antisense DNA's, antisense RNA's, ribozymes, nucleic acids encoding intracellular antibodies and pseudogenes (decoy genes). In the present invention, the foreign gene may be inserted into a vector.

Examples of the vector are retrovirus vector, adenovirus vector, vaccinia virus vector, herpesvirus vector and the like.

According to the present invention, a target cell into which a foreign gene has been transferred by a perforation method according to a conventional method can be cultured in the presence of a cell-adhering active substance to effectively obtain transfected cells with a transferred gene. A cell culture method may be selected from the known methods depending upon a cell used. For example, when cell culturing is performed in the presence of a cell-adhering active polypeptide, 250 to 2000  $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$  of the cell-adhering active polypeptide may be used in a culture medium to culture it according to a conventional method.

Particularly, culturing is preferably carried out using a culture wear covered with a cell-adhering active substance. The culture wear refers to any wear normally used for cell culture, for example, a culture dish, a culture wear using a microcarrier, and a culture wear using fibrous hollow fibers. The culture wear may be covered with the substance by coating or spraying. For example, the culture wear may be easily covered with the cell-adhering active substance. The culture wear may be easily covered with the polypeptide by dissolving it in a suitable solution such as a phosphate buffered saline (PBS), adding the solution to the culture wear and allowing to stand for a suitable period of time. An amount of the polypeptide with which the culture wear is covered may be selected from a range of 50 to 1000  $\text{pmol}/\text{cm}^2$ , suitably 150 to 600  $\text{pmol}/\text{cm}^2$ .

Transfected cells which have been cultured in the presence of the cell-adhering active substance can be obtained from a culture according to a conventional method. Thus, transfected cells can be produced effectively.

The resulting transfected cells are useful for production of useful substances by cells using gene recombination techniques, exploitation of disease models, gene therapy and the like. Thus, transfected cells can be effectively produced according to the present invention.

In addition, the present invention can be simply carried out by using a kit containing a cell-adhering active substance. The cell-adhering active substance to be contained in the kit may be in a form of solutions or lyophilized powders. The kit may contain a buffer for dissolving or diluting the cell-adhering active substance, a cell culture medium, a cell culture wear and the like. For example, a transfected cell can be simply produced by preparing a kit combining polypeptides, PBS for diluting the polypeptide, a cell culture wear and the like which are used for the method of the present invention. A reagent contained in the kit may be liquid or lyophilized.

A perforation method in the present invention can be used by appropriately selecting from an electroporation method, a microinjection method, a particle gun method and the like depending upon the purpose.

The present invention is illustrated by Examples below but is not limited to them.

## Example 1

### 1. Coating of cell-adhering active polypeptide on culture dish

A polypeptide represented by SEQ ID: No. 3 (hereinafter referred to as "C274"), a polypeptide represented by SEQ ID: No. 4 (hereinafter referred to as "H296") and a polypeptide represented by SEQ ID: No. 5 (hereinafter referred to as "C-CS1") were dissolved in a phosphate buffered saline (PBS) to each 1  $\mu\text{M}$ , respectively, which were sterilized using a 0.22  $\mu\text{m}$  filter (Milliex-GV, Millipore).

Each 1 ml/well of these solutions was added to a 24-well polystyrene culture dish (manufactured by Corning), respectively, to coat the dish at 4  $^{\circ}\text{C}$  overnight. These dishes were rinsed with a 500  $\mu\text{l}$  well of a Dulbecco's modified minimum basal medium containing no bovine fetal serum prior to addition of a transformed cell described below.

### 2. Transfection of cells

Two culture dishes (diameter: 100 mm) of human epidermoid cancer cell A-431 which had been cultured in a Dul-

beco's modified minimum basal medium containing 10% bovine fetal serum were rinsed with 10 ml of a Dulbecco's modified minimum basal medium containing no bovine fetal serum, respectively, and 3 ml of PBS containing 0.25% bovine trypsin and 0.02% EDTA was added thereto to detach cells from the culture dish. To these was added 7 ml of a Dulbecco's modified minimum basal medium containing no bovine fetal serum, followed by centrifugation at 800 rpm for 3 minutes to collect cells. The resulting cells were suspended in 10 ml of a Dulbecco's modified minimum basal medium containing bovine fetal serum, followed by centrifugation at 800 rpm for 3 minutes to collect cells. The resulting cells were combined, suspended in 10 ml of PBS, a 3/10 aliquot of the suspension was taken and divided into two equal aliquots, which were centrifuged at 800 rpm for 3 minutes to collect cells, respectively. The resulting cells were suspended again in 10 ml of PBS, followed by centrifugation at 800 rpm for 3 minutes to collect two batches of cells. One batch of the resulting cells were suspended in 1 ml of PBS containing 15  $\mu$ g of pCAT-control vector (Promega) which had been aseptically prepared, and placed in an electroporation cuvette for Gene Pulser (BioRad), which were allowed to stand in ice for 10 minutes. The other batch of the resulting cells were suspended in 1 ml of PBS, and placed in an electroporation cuvette for Gene Pulser (BioRad), which were allowed to stand in ice for 10 minutes. Each batch of cells were allowed to stand in ice for 10 minutes, and voltage was applied thereto at 250V and 960  $\mu$ F. After application, the cells were allowed to stand in a cuvette in ice for 10 minutes. Thereafter, the cells were recovered into 15 ml of a Dulbecco's modified minimum basal medium containing 10% bovine fetal serum, 1 ml/well of which were added to a 24-well polystyrene culture dish covered with the above polypeptide. These cells were cultured at 37 °C in the presence of 5% CO<sub>2</sub> gas overnight, the medium was removed by aspiration, and 1 ml/well of a fresh Dulbecco's modified minimum basal medium containing 10% bovine fetal serum was added thereto, followed by culturing at 37 °C in the presence of 5% CO<sub>2</sub> gas overnight.

### 3. Determination of transfection efficacy (efficacy of gene transfer)

The cultured cells were rinsed three times with 1.25 ml of PBS per well, a lysed cell solution was prepared, and detection of expressed CAT was carried out using CAT-ELISA kit (manufactured by Boehringer Mannheim) according to a method for using the present kit. Since the present kit used a horseradish peroxidase-labelled secondary antibody and ABTS as a substrate, a ratio of 405nm/490nm was determined. An value obtained by subtracting a blank value from a value for each group in a case of addition of pCAT-control vector using as a blank a group in a case of no addition of pCAT-control vector upon electroporation was adopted as an amount of expressed CAT.

The result thereof are shown in Fig. 1. That is, Fig. 1 is a view showing efficacy of gene transfer into a cell in each polypeptide-treatment group, where the ordinate shows non-treated group and each polypeptide-treatment group and the abscissa shows gene transfer efficacy expressed as a ratio of absorbance at 405 nm relative to that at 490 nm.

As shown in Fig. 1, an amount of expressed CAT in the culture dish in the C274, H296 or C-CS1-treatment group is higher as compared with that in a non-treatment group, demonstrating that efficacy of transfer of pCAT-control vector into a cell is higher.

### Example 2

#### 1. Coating of cell-adhering active polypeptide on culture dish

A polypeptide represented by SEQ ID: No. 3 (hereinafter referred to as "C274"), a polypeptide represented by SEQ ID: No. 4 (hereinafter referred to as "H296") and a polypeptide represented by SEQ ID: No. 5 (hereinafter referred to as "C-CS1") were dissolved in a phosphate buffered saline (PBS) to each 1  $\mu$ M, respectively, which were sterilized using a 0.22  $\mu$ m filter (Millex-GV, Millipore). 1 ml/well of these solutions were added to a 24-well polystyrene culture dish (manufactured by Corning) to coat the dish at 4 °C overnight, respectively. These dishes were rinsed with 500  $\mu$ l/well of a Dulbecco's modified minimum basal medium containing no bovine fetal serum prior to addition of a transformed cell described below.

#### 2. Transfection of cell

Two culture dishes (diameter: 100 mm) of African green monkey kidney cell COS-7 which had been cultured in a Dulbecco's modified minimum basal medium containing 10% bovine fetal serum were rinsed with 10 ml of a Dulbecco's modified minimum basal medium containing no bovine fetal serum, respectively, and 3 ml of PBS containing 0.25% bovine trypsin and 0.02% EDTA was added thereto to detach cells from the culture dish. To these was added 7 ml of a Dulbecco's modified minimum basal medium containing no bovine fetal serum, respectively, followed by centrifugation at 800 rpm for 3 minutes to collect cells. The resulting cells were suspended in 10 ml of a Dulbecco's modified minimum basal medium containing bovine fetal serum, followed by centrifugation at 800 rpm for 3 minutes to collect cells. The resulting cells were combined, suspended in 12 ml of PBS, a 5/6 aliquot of the suspension was taken and divided into two equal aliquots, which were centrifuged at 800 rpm for 3 minutes to collect cells, respectively. The resulting cells

were suspended in 6 ml of PBS, followed by centrifugation at 800 rpm for 3 minutes to collect two batches of cells. One batch of the resulting cells were suspended in 1 ml of PBS containing 15 µg of pCAT-control vector (Promega) which had been aseptically prepared, and placed in an electroporation cuvette for Gene Pulser (BioRad), which was allowed to stand in ice for 10 minutes. The other batch of the resulting cells were suspended in 1 ml of PBS, and placed in an electroporation cuvette for Gene Pulser (BioRad), which was allowed to stand in ice for 10 minutes. Each batch of cells were allowed to stand in ice for 10 minutes, and voltage was applied thereto at 250V and 960 µF. After application, the cells were allowed to stand in a cuvette in ice for 10 minutes. Thereafter, the cells were recovered into 15 ml of a Dulbecco's modified minimum basal medium containing 10% bovine fetal serum, 1 ml/well of the cells were added to a 24-well polystyrene culture dish covered with the above polypeptide. These cells were cultured at 37 °C in the presence of 5% CO<sub>2</sub> gas overnight, the medium was removed by aspiration, and 1 ml/well of a fresh Dulbecco's modified minimum basal medium containing 10% bovine fetal serum was added, followed by culturing at 37 °C in the presence of 5% CO<sub>2</sub> gas overnight.

### 3. Determination of transfection efficacy (efficacy of gene transfer)

The cultured cells were rinsed three times with 1.25 ml of PBS per well, a lysed cell solution was prepared, and detection of expressed CAT was carried out using CAT-ELISA kit (manufactured by Boehringer Mannheim) according to a method for using the present kit. Since the present kit used a horseradish peroxidase-labelled secondary antibody and ABTS as a substrate, a ratio of 405nm/490nm was determined. An value obtained by subtracting a blank value from a value for each group in a case of addition of pCAT-control vector using as a blank a group in a case of no addition of pCAT-control vector upon electroporation was adopted as an amount of expressed CAT. The results thereof are shown in Fig. 2. That is, Fig. 2 is a view showing efficacy of gene transfer into a cell in each polypeptide-treatment group, where the ordinate shows non-treated group and each polypeptide-treatment group and the abscissa shows gene transfer efficacy expressed as a ratio of absorbance at 405 nm relative to that at 490 nm.

As shown in Fig. 2, an amount of expressed CAT in the culture dish in the above C274, H296 or C-CS1-treatment group is higher as compared with that in a non-treatment group, demonstrating that efficacy of transfer of pCAT-control vector into a cell is higher.

### Example 3

#### Preparation of kit

A kit for production of gene-transferred cells was made from C274, H296, C-CS1, PBS and a culturing dish as shown in Table 2 below. Reagents A, B and C were prepared so that the above polypeptides were adjusted with PBS to indicated concentrations shown in the Table. Other components were used which are described in Example 1. In addition, all of reagents A, B and C and a diluent for reagents were aseptically prepared by pre-filtering with a 0.22 µm sterile filter.

Table 2

Kit for production of transfected cell	
Reagent A . . . 100 µM C274	150 µl
Reagent B . . . 100 µM H296	150 µl
Reagent C . . . 100 µM C-CS1	150 µl
Diluent for reagents . . . PBS	45 ml
24-well polystyrene culture dish	3

As described above, the present invention can overcome the problems of the previous methods for gene transfer into cells and provide a method, for production of transfected cells, having improved efficacy of gene transfer into target cells. The present invention can also provide a kit, for production of transfected cells, which are used for the method.

### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a graph showing the effect of cell-adhering active polypeptide treatment on gene transfer efficacy in transfer of pCAT-control vector into human epidermoid cancer cell A-431.

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Fig. 2 is a graph showing the effect of cell-adhering active polypeptide treatment on gene transfer efficacy in transfer of pCAT-control vector into African green monkey kidney cell COS-7.

Sequence Listing

(1) GENERAL INFORMATION:

(i) APPLICANT:

(A) NAME: Takara Shuzo Co., Ltd.  
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(C) CITY: Kyoto-shi, Kyoto  
(E) COUNTRY: Japan  
(F) ZIP: 612

(ii) TITLE OF INVENTION: Method for production of transfected cells

(iii) NUMBER OF SEQUENCES: 21

(iv) COMPUTER READABLE FORM:

(A) MEDIUM TYPE: 3.5" Diskette, 1.44 Mb  
(B) COMPUTER: IBM PS/2 Model 502 or 55SX  
(C) OPERATING SYSTEM: MS-DOS (Version 5.0)  
(D) SOFTWARE: Microsoft Word

(v) CURRENT APPLICATION DATA:

(A) APPLICATION NUMBER: EP 95 93 8599.8  
(B) FILING DATE:

(vi) PRIOR APPLICATION DATA:

(A) APPLICATION NUMBER: PCT/JP95/02425  
(B) FILING DATE: 29. November 1995

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 1:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 4  
(B) TYPE: amino acid  
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single  
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 1:

Arg Gly Asp Ser

1

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:2:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 25  
(B) TYPE: amino acid  
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single  
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 2:

Asp Glu Leu Pro Gln Leu Val Thr Leu Pro His Pro Asn Leu His

5

10

15

Gly Pro Glu Ile Leu Asp Val Pro Ser Thr

20

25



(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 3:  
 (1) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:  
 (A) LENGTH: 274  
 (B) TYPE: amino acid  
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: single  
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear  
 (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide  
 (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 3:

```

10  Pro Thr Asp Leu Arg Phe Thr Asn Ile Gly Pro Asp Thr Met Arg
    1      5      10      15
Val Thr Trp Ala Pro Pro Ser Ile Asp Leu Thr Asn Phe Leu
    20      25      30
Val Arg Tyr Ser Pro Val Lys Asn Glu Glu Asp Val Ala Glu Leu
    35      40      45
15  Ser Ile Ser Pro Ser Asp Asn Ala Val Val Leu Thr Asn Leu Leu
    50      55      60
Pro Gly Thr Glu Tyr Val Val Ser Val Ser Ser Val Tyr Glu Gln
    65      70      75
His Glu Ser Thr Pro Leu Arg Gly Arg Gln Lys Thr Gly Leu Asp
    80      85      90
20  Ser Pro Thr Gly Ile Asp Phe Ser Asp Ile Thr Ala Asn Ser Phe
    95      100      105
Thr Val His Trp Ile Ala Pro Arg Ala Thr Ile Thr Gly Tyr Arg
    110      115      120
Ile Arg His His Pro Glu His Phe Ser Gly Arg Pro Arg Glu Asp
    125      130      135
25  Arg Val Pro His Ser Arg Asn Ser Ile Thr Leu Thr Asn Leu Thr
    140      145      150
Pro Gly Thr Glu Tyr Val Val Ser Ile Val Ala Leu Asn Gly Arg
    155      160      165
30  Glu Glu Ser Pro Leu Leu Ile Gly Gln Gln Ser Thr Val Ser Asp
    170      175      180
Val Pro Arg Asp Leu Glu Val Val Ala Thr Pro Thr Ser Leu
    185      190      195
Leu Ile Ser Trp Asp Ala Pro Ala Val Thr Val Arg Tyr Tyr Arg
    200      205      210
35  Ile Thr Tyr Gly Glu Thr Gly Gly Asn Ser Pro Val Gln Glu Phe
    215      220      225
Thr Val Pro Gly Ser Lys Ser Thr Ala Thr Ile Ser Gly Leu Lys
    230      235      240
Pro Gly Val Asp Tyr Thr Ile Thr Val Tyr Ala Val Thr Gly Arg
    245      250      255
40  Gly Asp Ser Pro Ala Ser Ser Lys Pro Ile Ser Ile Asn Tyr Arg
    260      265      270
Thr Glu Ile Asp

```

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 4:  
 (1) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:  
 (A) LENGTH: 296  
 (B) TYPE: amino acid  
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: single  
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear  
 (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide  
 (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 4:

```

Ala Ile Pro Ala Pro Thr Asp Leu Lys Phe Thr Gln Val Thr Pro
    5      10      15

```

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Thr Ser Leu Ser Ala Gln Trp Thr Pro Pro Asn Val Gln Leu Thr  
 20 25 30  
 Gly Tyr Arg Val Arg Val Thr Pro Lys Glu Lys Thr Gly Pro Met  
 35 40 45  
 Lys Glu Ile Asn Leu Ala Pro Asp Ser Ser Ser Val Val Val Ser  
 50 55 60  
 Gly Leu Met Val Ala Thr Lys Tyr Glu Val Ser Val Tyr Ala Leu  
 65 70 75  
 Lys Asp Thr Leu Thr Ser Arg Pro Ala Gln Gly Val Val Thr Thr  
 80 85 90  
 Leu Glu Asn Val Ser Pro Pro Arg Arg Ala Arg Val Thr Asp Ala  
 95 100 105  
 Thr Glu Thr Thr Ile Thr Ile Ser Trp Arg Thr Lys Thr Glu Thr  
 110 115 120  
 Ile Thr Gly Phe Gln Val Asp Ala Val Pro Ala Asn Gly Gln Thr  
 125 130 135  
 Pro Ile Gln Arg Thr Ile Lys Pro Asp Val Arg Ser Tyr Thr Ile  
 140 145 150  
 Thr Gly Leu Gln Pro Gly Thr Asp Tyr Lys Ile Tyr Leu Tyr Thr  
 155 160 165  
 Leu Asn Asp Asn Ala Arg Ser Ser Pro Val Val Ile Asp Ala Ser  
 170 175 180  
 Thr Ala Ile Asp Ala Pro Ser Asn Leu Arg Phe Leu Ala Thr Thr  
 185 190 195  
 Pro Asn Ser Leu Leu Val Ser Trp Gln Pro Pro Arg Ala Arg Ile  
 200 205 210  
 Thr Gly Tyr Ile Ile Lys Tyr Glu Lys Pro Gly Ser Pro Pro Arg  
 215 220 225  
 Glu Val Val Pro Arg Pro Arg Pro Gly Val Thr Glu Ala Thr Ile  
 230 235 240  
 Thr Gly Leu Glu Pro Gly Thr Glu Tyr Thr Ile Tyr Val Ile Ala  
 245 250 255  
 Leu Lys Asn Asn Gln Lys Ser Glu Pro Leu Ile Gly Arg Lys Lys  
 260 265 270  
 Thr Asp Glu Leu Pro Gln Leu Val Thr Leu Pro His Pro Asn Leu  
 275 280 285  
 His Gly Pro Glu Ile Leu Asp Val Pro Ser Thr  
 290 295

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 5:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 302

(B) TYPE: amino acid

(C) STRANDEDNESS: single

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 5:

Pro Thr Asp Leu Arg Phe Thr Asn Ile Gly Pro Asp Thr Met Arg  
 1 5 10 15  
 Val Thr Trp Ala Pro Pro Ser Ile Asp Leu Thr Asn Phe Leu  
 20 25 30  
 Val Arg Tyr Ser Pro Val Lys Asn Glu Glu Asp Val Ala Glu Leu  
 35 40 45  
 Ser Ile Ser Pro Ser Asp Asn Ala Val Val Leu Thr Asn Leu Leu  
 50 55 60  
 Pro Gly Thr Glu Tyr Val Val Ser Val Ser Ser Val Tyr Glu Gln  
 65 70 75

His Glu Ser Thr Pro Leu Arg Gly Arg Gln Lys Thr Gly Leu Asp  
 80 85 90  
 Ser Pro Thr Gly Ile Asp Phe Ser Asp Ile Thr Ala Asn Ser Phe  
 95 100 105  
 Thr Val His Trp Ile Ala Pro Arg Ala Thr Ile Thr Gly Tyr Arg  
 110 115 120  
 Ile Arg His His Pro Glu His Phe Ser Gly Arg Pro Arg Glu Asp  
 125 130 135  
 Arg Val Pro His Ser Arg Asn Ser Ile Thr Leu Thr Asn Leu Thr  
 140 145 150  
 Pro Gly Thr Glu Tyr Val Val Ser Ile Val Ala Leu Asn Gly Arg  
 155 160 165  
 Glu Glu Ser Pro Leu Leu Ile Gly Gln Gln Ser Thr Val Ser Asp  
 170 175 180  
 Val Pro Arg Asp Leu Glu Val Val Ala Ala Thr Pro Thr Ser Leu  
 185 190 195  
 Leu Ile Ser Trp Asp Ala Pro Ala Val Thr Val Arg Tyr Tyr Arg  
 200 205 210  
 Ile Thr Tyr Gly Glu Thr Gly Gly Asn Ser Pro Val Gln Glu Phe  
 215 220 225  
 Thr Val Pro Gly Ser Lys Ser Thr Ala Thr Ile Ser Gly Leu Lys  
 230 235 240  
 Pro Gly Val Asp Tyr Thr Ile Thr Val Tyr Ala Val Thr Gly Arg  
 245 250 255  
 Gly Asp Ser Pro Ala Ser Ser Lys Pro Ile Ser Ile Asn Tyr Arg  
 260 265 270  
 Thr Glu Ile Asp Lys Pro Ser Asp Glu Leu Pro Gln Leu Val Thr  
 275 280 285  
 Leu Pro His Pro Asn Leu His Gly Pro Glu Ile Leu Asp Val Pro  
 290 295 300  
 Ser Thr

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 6:

## (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 5

(B) TYPE: amino acid

(C) STRANDEDNESS: single

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 6:

Tyr Ile Gly Ser Arg  
 1 5

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 7:

## (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 283

(B) TYPE: amino acid

(C) STRANDEDNESS: single

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 7:

Ala Val Pro Pro Pro Thr Asp Leu Arg Phe Thr Asn Ile Gly Pro  
 1 5 10 15  
 Asp Thr Met Arg Val Thr Trp Ala Pro Pro Ser Ile Asp Leu  
 20 25 30  
 Thr Asn Phe Leu Val Arg Tyr Ser Pro Val Lys Asn Glu Glu Asp

```
(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 8:
(1) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 279
(B) TYPE: amino acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear
(11) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide
(x1) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 8:
```

Pro	Thr	Asp	Leu	Arg	5	Phe	Thr	Asn	Ile	Gly	Pro	Asp	Thr	Met	Arg	15
Val	Thr	Trp	Ala	Pro	20	Pro	Pro	Ser	Ile	Asp	Leu	Thr	Asn	Phe	Leu	30
Val	Arg	Tyr	Ser	Pro	35	Val	Lys	Asn	Glu	Glu	Asp	Val	Ala	Glu	Leu	45
Ser	Ile	Ser	Pro	Ser	50	Asp	Asn	Ala	Val	Val	Leu	Thr	Asn	Leu	Leu	60
Pro	Gly	Thr	Glu	Tyr	65	Val	Val	Ser	Val	Ser	Ser	Val	Tyr	Glu	Gln	75
His	Glu	Ser	Thr	Pro	80	Leu	Arg	Gly	Arg	Gln	Lys	Thr	Gly	Leu	Asp	90
Ser	Pro	Thr	Gly	Ile	95	Asp	Phe	Ser	Asp	Ile	Thr	Ala	Asn	Ser	Pro	105
Thr	Val	His	Trp	Ile	110	Ala	Pro	Arg	Ala	Thr	Ile	Thr	Gly	Tyr	Arg	125

110 115 120  
 Ile Arg His His Pro Glu His Phe Ser Gly Arg Pro Arg Glu Asp  
 125 130 135  
 Arg Val Pro His Ser Arg Asn Ser Ile Thr Leu Thr Asn Leu Thr  
 140 145 150  
 Pro Gly Thr Glu Tyr Val Val Ser Ile Val Ala Leu Asn Gly Arg  
 155 160 165  
 Glu Glu Ser Pro Leu Leu Ile Gly Gln Gln Ser Thr Val Ser Asp  
 170 175 180  
 Val Pro Arg Asp Leu Glu Val Val Ala Ala Thr Pro Thr Ser Leu  
 185 190 195  
 Leu Ile Ser Trp Asp Ala Pro Ala Val Thr Val Arg Tyr Tyr Arg  
 200 205 210  
 Ile Thr Tyr Gly Glu Thr Gly Gly Asn Ser Pro Val Gln Glu Phe  
 215 220 225  
 Thr Val Pro Gly Ser Lys Ser Thr Ala Thr Ile Ser Gly Leu Lys  
 230 235 240  
 Pro Gly Val Asp Tyr Thr Ile Thr Val Tyr Ala Val Thr Gly Arg  
 245 250 255  
 Gly Asp Ser Pro Ala Ser Ser Lys Pro Ile Ser Ile Asn Tyr Arg  
 260 265 270  
 Thr Glu Ile Asp Lys Pro Ser Gln Met  
 275

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 9:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 474

(B) TYPE: amino acid

(C) STRANDEDNESS: single

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(iii) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 9:

Ala Val Pro Pro Pro Thr Asp Leu Arg Phe Thr Asn Ile Gly Pro  
 1 5 10 15  
 Asp Thr Met Arg Val Thr Trp Ala Pro Pro Ser Ile Asp Leu  
 20 25 30  
 Thr Asn Phe Leu Val Arg Tyr Ser Pro Val Lys Asn Glu Glu Asp  
 35 40 45  
 Val Ala Glu Leu Ser Ile Ser Pro Ser Asp Asn Ala Val Val Leu  
 50 55 60  
 Thr Asn Leu Leu Pro Gly Thr Glu Tyr Val Val Ser Val Ser Ser  
 65 70 75  
 Val Tyr Glu Gln His Glu Ser Thr Pro Leu Arg Gly Arg Gln Lys  
 80 85 90  
 Thr Gly Leu Asp Ser Pro Thr Gly Ile Asp Phe Ser Asp Ile Thr  
 95 100 105  
 Ala Asn Ser Phe Thr Val His Trp Ile Ala Pro Arg Ala Thr Ile  
 110 115 120  
 Thr Gly Tyr Arg Ile Arg His His Pro Glu His Phe Ser Gly Arg  
 125 130 135  
 Pro Arg Glu Asp Arg Val Pro His Ser Arg Asn Ser Ile Thr Leu  
 140 145 150  
 Thr Asn Leu Thr Pro Gly Thr Glu Tyr Val Val Ser Ile Val Ala  
 155 160 165  
 Leu Asn Gly Arg Glu Glu Ser Pro Leu Leu Ile Gly Gln Gln Ser  
 170 175 180  
 Thr Val Ser Asp Val Pro Arg Asp Leu Glu Val Val Ala Ala Thr

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185 190 195  
 Pro Thr Ser Leu Ile Ser Trp Asp Ala Pro Ala Val Thr Val  
 200 205 210  
 Arg Tyr Tyr Arg Ile Thr Tyr Gly Glu Thr Gly Gly Asn Ser Pro  
 215 220 225  
 Val Gln Glu Phe Thr Val Pro Gly Ser Lys Ser Thr Ala Thr Ile  
 230 235 240  
 Ser Gly Leu Lys Pro Gly Val Asp Tyr Thr Ile Thr Val Tyr Ala  
 245 250 255  
 Val Thr Gly Arg Gly Asp Ser Pro Ala Ser Ser Lys Pro Ile Ser  
 260 265 270  
 Ile Asn Tyr Arg Thr Glu Ile Asp Lys Pro Ser Gln Asn Glu Gly  
 275 280 285  
 Leu Asn Gln Pro Thr Asp Asp Ser Cys Phe Asp Pro Tyr Thr Val  
 290 295 300  
 Ser His Tyr Ala Val Gly Asp Glu Trp Glu Arg Met Ser Glu Ser  
 305 310 315  
 Gly Phe Lys Leu Leu Cys Gln Cys Leu Gly Phe Gly Ser Gly His  
 320 325 330  
 Phe Arg Cys Asp Ser Ser Arg Trp Cys His Asp Asn Gly Val Asn  
 335 340 345  
 Tyr Lys Ile Gly Glu Lys Trp Asp Arg Gln Gly Glu Asn Gly Gln  
 350 355 360  
 Met Met Ser Cys Thr Cys Leu Gly Asn Gly Lys Gly Glu Phe Lys  
 365 370 375  
 Cys Asp Pro His Glu Ala Thr Cys Tyr Asp Asp Gly Lys Thr Tyr  
 380 385 390  
 His Val Gly Glu Gln Trp Gln Lys Glu Tyr Leu Gly Ala Ile Cys  
 395 400 405  
 Ser Cys Thr Cys Phe Gly Gly Gln Arg Gly Trp Arg Cys Asp Asn  
 410 415 420  
 Cys Arg Arg Pro Gly Gly Glu Pro Ser Pro Glu Gly Thr Thr Gly  
 425 430 435  
 Gln Ser Tyr Asn Gln Tyr Ser Gln Arg Tyr His Gln Arg Thr Asn  
 440 445 450  
 Thr Asn Val Asn Cys Pro Ile Glu Cys Phe Met Pro Leu Asp Val  
 455 460 465  
 Gln Ala Asp Arg Glu Asp Ser Arg Glu  
 470

- (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 10:  
 (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:  
 (A) LENGTH: 385  
 (B) TYPE: amino acid  
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: single  
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear  
 (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide  
 (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 10:

Ala Pro Ile Val Asn Lys Val Val Thr Pro Leu Ser Pro Pro Thr  
 1 5 10 15  
 Asn Leu His Leu Glu Ala Asn Pro Asp Thr Gly Val Leu Thr Val  
 20 25 30  
 Ser Trp Glu Arg Ser Thr Thr Pro Asp Ile Thr Gly Tyr Arg Ile  
 35 40 45  
 Thr Thr Thr Pro Thr Asn Gly Gln Gln Gly Asn Ser Leu Glu Glu  
 50 55 60  
 Val Val His Ala Asp Gln Ser Ser Cys Thr Phe Asp Asn Leu Ser

65 70 75  
 Pro Gly Leu Glu Tyr Asn Val Ser Val Tyr Thr Val Lys Asp Asp  
 80 85 90  
 Lys Glu Ser Val Pro Ile Ser Asp Thr Ile Ile Pro Ala Val Pro  
 95 100 105  
 Pro Pro Thr Asp Leu Arg Phe Thr Asn Ile Gly Pro Asp Thr Met  
 110 115 120  
 Arg Val Thr Trp Ala Pro Pro Pro Ser Ile Asp Leu Thr Asn Phe  
 125 130 135  
 Leu Val Arg Tyr Ser Pro Val Lys Asn Glu Glu Asp Val Ala Glu  
 140 145 150  
 Leu Ser Ile Ser Pro Ser Asp Asn Ala Val Val Leu Thr Asn Leu  
 155 160 165  
 Leu Pro Gly Thr Glu Tyr Val Val Ser Val Ser Ser Val Tyr Glu  
 170 175 180  
 Gln His Glu Ser Thr Pro Leu Arg Gly Arg Gln Lys Thr Gly Leu  
 185 190 195  
 Asp Ser Pro Thr Gly Ile Asp Phe Ser Asp Ile Thr Ala Asn Ser  
 200 210 215  
 Phe Thr Val His Trp Ile Ala Pro Arg Ala Thr Ile Thr Gly Tyr  
 220 225 230  
 Arg Ile Arg His His Pro Glu His Phe Ser Gly Arg Pro Arg Glu  
 235 240 245  
 Asp Arg Val Pro His Ser Arg Asn Ser Ile Thr Leu Thr Asn Leu  
 250 255 260  
 Thr Pro Gly Thr Glu Tyr Val Val Ser Ile Val Ala Leu Asn Gly  
 265 270 275  
 Arg Glu Glu Ser Pro Leu Leu Ile Gly Gln Gln Ser Thr Val Ser  
 280 285 290  
 Asp Val Pro Arg Asp Leu Glu Val Val Ala Ala Thr Pro Thr Ser  
 295 300 305  
 Leu Leu Ile Ser Trp Asp Ala Pro Ala Val Thr Val Arg Tyr Tyr  
 310 315 320  
 Arg Ile Thr Tyr Gly Glu Thr Gly Gly Asn Ser Pro Val Gln Glu  
 325 330 335  
 Phe Thr Val Pro Gly Ser Lys Ser Thr Ala Thr Ile Ser Gly Leu  
 340 345 350  
 Lys Pro Gly Val Asp Tyr Thr Ile Thr Val Tyr Ala Val Thr Gly  
 355 360 365  
 Arg Gly Asp Ser Pro Ala Ser Ser Lys Pro Ile Ser Ile Asn Tyr  
 370 375 380  
 Arg Thr Glu Ile Asp Lys Pro Ser Gln Met  
 385

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 11:

## (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 549

(B) TYPE: amino acid

(C) STRANDEDNESS: single

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 11:

Pro Thr Asp Leu Arg Phe Thr Asn Ile Gly Pro Asp Thr Met Arg  
 1 5 10 15  
 Val Thr Trp Ala Pro Pro Pro Ser Ile Asp Leu Thr Asn Phe Leu  
 20 25 30  
 Val Arg Tyr Ser Pro Val Lys Asn Glu Glu Asp Val Ala Glu Leu

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		35		40		45
	Ser	Ile	Ser	Pro	Ser	Asp
					Asn	Ala
				Val	Val	Leu
				Thr	Thr	Asn
				Leu	Leu	Leu
						50
	Pro	Gly	Thr	Glu	Tyr	Val
				Val	Val	Ser
				Val	Ser	Ser
				Val	Tyr	Glu
						Gln
						60
	His	Glu	Ser	Thr	Pro	Leu
				Arg	Gly	Arg
				Gln	Lys	Thr
				Gly	Leu	Asp
						70
	Ser	Pro	Thr	Gly	Ile	Asp
				Phe	Ser	Asp
				Ile	Thr	Ala
				Asn	Ser	Phe
						80
	Thr	Val	His	Trp	Ile	Ala
				Pro	Arg	Ala
				Thr	Ile	Thr
				Gly	Tyr	Arg
						90
	Ile	Arg	His	His	Pro	Glu
				His	Phe	Ser
				Gly	Arg	Pro
				Arg	Glu	Asp
						100
	Arg	Val	Pro	His	Ser	Arg
				Asn	Ser	Ile
				Thr	Leu	Thr
				Asn	Leu	Thr
						110
	Pro	Gly	Thr	Glu	Tyr	Val
				Val	Ser	Ile
				Val	Ala	Leu
				Asn	Gly	Arg
						120
	Glu	Glu	Ser	Pro	Leu	Leu
				Ile	Gly	Gln
				Ser	Thr	Val
				Ser	Asp	
						130
	Val	Pro	Arg	Asp	Leu	Glu
				Val	Val	Ala
				Ala	Thr	Pro
				Thr	Ser	Leu
						140
	Leu	Ile	Ser	Trp	Asp	Ala
				Pro	Ala	Val
				Thr	Val	Arg
				Tyr	Tyr	Arg
						150
	Ile	Thr	Tyr	Gly	Glu	Thr
				Gly	Gly	Asn
				Ser	Pro	Val
				Gln	Glu	Phe
						160
	Thr	Val	Pro	Gly	Ser	Lys
				Ser	Thr	Ala
				Ile	Ser	Gly
				Leu	Lys	
						170
	Pro	Gly	Val	Asp	Tyr	Thr
				Ile	Thr	Val
				Thr	Ala	Val
				Thr	Gly	Arg
						180
	Gly	Asp	Ser	Pro	Ala	Ser
				Lys	Pro	Ile
				Ser	Ile	Asn
				Tyr	Arg	
						190
	Thr	Glu	Ile	Asp	Lys	Pro
				Ser	Met	Ala
				Ile	Pro	Ala
				Pro	Thr	Asp
						200
	Leu	Lys	Phe	Thr	Gln	Val
				Thr	Pro	Thr
				Ser	Leu	Ser
				Ala	Gln	Trp
						210
	Thr	Pro	Pro	Asn	Val	Gln
				Leu	Thr	Gly
				Tyr	Arg	Val
				Arg	Val	Thr
						220
	Pro	Lys	Glu	Lys	Thr	Gly
				Pro	Met	Lys
				Glu	Ile	Asn
				Leu	Ala	Pro
						230
	Asp	Ser	Ser	Ser	Val	Val
				Ser	Gly	Leu
				Met	Val	Ala
				Thr	Lys	
						240
	Tyr	Glu	Val	Ser	Val	Tyr
				Ala	Leu	Ser
				Arg	Pro	Pro
						250
	Pro	Ala	Gln	Gly	Val	Thr
				Thr	Thr	Leu
				Glu	Asn	Val
				Ser	Pro	Pro
						260
	Arg	Arg	Ala	Arg	Val	Thr
				Asp	Ala	Thr
				Glu	Thr	Thr
				Ile	Thr	Ile
						270
	Ser	Trp	Arg	Thr	Lys	Thr
				Glu	Thr	Ile
				Thr	Gly	Phe
				Gln	Val	Asp
						280
	Ala	Val	Pro	Ala	Asn	Gly
				Gln	Thr	Pro
				Ile	Gln	Arg
				Thr	Ile	Lys
						290
	Pro	Asp	Val	Arg	Ser	Tyr
				Thr	Ile	Thr
				Gly	Leu	Gln
				Pro	Gly	Thr
						300
	Asp	Tyr	Lys	Ile	Tyr	Leu
				Asn	Asp	Asn
				Ala	Arg	Ser
						310
	Ser	Pro	Val	Val	Ile	Asp
				Ala	Pro	Ser
						320
	Asn	Leu	Arg	Phe	Leu	Val
				Thr	Thr	Pro
				Asn	Ser	Leu
				Val	Ser	Val
						330
	Thr	Val	His	Trp	Ile	Ala
				Pro	Arg	Ala
				Thr	Ile	Thr
				Gly	Tyr	Arg
						340
	Pro	Lys	Glu	Lys	Thr	Gly
				Pro	Met	Lys
				Glu	Ile	Asn
				Leu	Ala	Pro
						350
	Asp	Ser	Ser	Ser	Val	Val
				Ser	Gly	Leu
				Met	Val	Ala
				Thr	Lys	
						360
	Tyr	Glu	Val	Ser	Val	Tyr
				Ala	Leu	Lys
				Asp	Thr	Leu
				Thr	Ser	Arg
						370
	Pro	Ala	Gln	Gly	Val	Val
				Thr	Thr	Leu
				Glu	Asn	Val
				Ser	Pro	Pro
						380
	Arg	Arg	Ala	Arg	Val	Thr
				Asp	Ala	Thr
				Glu	Thr	Thr
				Ile	Thr	Ile
						390
	Ser	Trp	Arg	Thr	Lys	Thr
				Glu	Thr	Ile
				Thr	Gly	Phe
				Gln	Val	Asp
						400
	Ala	Val	Pro	Ala	Asn	Gly
				Gln	Thr	Pro
				Ile	Gln	Arg
				Thr	Ile	Lys
						410
	Pro	Asp	Val	Arg	Ser	Tyr
				Thr	Ile	Thr
				Gly	Leu	Gln
				Pro	Gly	Thr
						420
	Asp	Tyr	Lys	Ile	Tyr	Leu
				Tyr	Thr	Leu
				Asn	Asp	Asn
				Ala	Arg	Ser
						430
	Ser	Pro	Val	Val	Ile	Asp
				Ala	Ser	Thr
				Ala	Ile	Asp
				Ala	Pro	Ser
						440
	Asn	Leu	Arg	Phe	Leu	Ala
				Thr	Thr	Pro
				Asn	Ser	Leu
				Leu	Val	Ser
						450



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	470		475		480
	Trp Gln Pro Pro Arg Ala Arg Ile Thr	Gly Tyr Ile Ile Lys Tyr			
	485	490		495	
5	Glu Lys Pro Gly Ser Pro Pro Arg Glu	Val Val Pro Arg Pro Arg			
	500	505		510	
	Pro Gly Val Thr Glu Ala Thr Ile Thr	Gly Leu Glu Pro Gly Thr			
	515	520		525	
	Glu Tyr Thr Ile Tyr Val Ile Ala Leu	Lys Asn Asn Gln Lys Ser			
	530	535		540	
10	Glu Pro Leu Ile Gly Arg Lys Lys Thr				
	545				

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 12:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 422

(B) TYPE: amino acid

(C) STRANDEDNESS: single

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 12:

20	Pro Thr Asp Leu Arg Phe Thr Asn Ile Gly Pro Asp Thr Met Arg	
	1	15
	Val Thr Trp Ala Pro Pro Pro Ser Ile Asp Leu Thr Asn Phe Leu	
	20	30
25	Val Arg Tyr Ser Pro Val Lys Asn Glu Glu Asp Val Ala Glu Leu	
	35	45
	Ser Ile Ser Pro Ser Asp Asn Ala Val Val Leu Thr Asn Leu Leu	
	50	60
	Pro Gly Thr Glu Tyr Val Val Ser Val Ser Ser Val Tyr Glu Gln	
	65	75
30	His Glu Ser Thr Pro Leu Arg Gly Arg Gln Lys Thr Gly Leu Asp	
	80	90
	Ser Pro Thr Gly Ile Asp Phe Ser Asp Ile Thr Ala Asn Ser Phe	
	95	105
	Thr Val His Trp Ile Ala Pro Arg Ala Thr Ile Thr Gly Tyr Arg	
	110	120
35	Ile Arg His His Pro Glu His Phe Ser Gly Arg Pro Arg Glu Asp	
	125	135
	Arg Val Pro His Ser Arg Asn Ser Ile Thr Leu Thr Asn Leu Thr	
	140	150
	Pro Gly Thr Glu Tyr Val Val Ser Ile Val Ala Leu Asn Gly Arg	
	155	165
40	Glu Glu Ser Pro Leu Leu Ile Gly Gln Gln Ser Thr Val Ser Asp	
	170	180
	Val Pro Arg Asp Leu Glu Val Val Ala Ala Thr Pro Thr Ser Leu	
	185	195
	Leu Ile Ser Trp Asp Ala Pro Ala Val Thr Val Arg Tyr Tyr Arg	
	200	210
45	Ile Thr Tyr Gly Glu Thr Gly Gly Asn Ser Pro Val Gln Glu Phe	
	215	225
	Thr Val Pro Gly Ser Lys Ser Thr Ala Thr Ile Ser Gly Leu Lys	
	230	240
	Pro Gly Val Asp Tyr Thr Ile Thr Val Tyr Ala Val Thr Gly Arg	
	245	255
50	Gly Asp Ser Pro Ala Ser Ser Lys Pro Ile Ser Ile Asn Tyr Arg	
	260	270
	Thr Glu Ile Asp Lys Pro Ser Met Ala Asn Glu Gly Leu Asn Gln	

55

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	275		280		285
	Pro Thr Asp Asp	Ser Cys Phe Asp	Pro Tyr Thr Val Ser His	Tyr	
	290		295		300
5	Ala Val Gly Asp	Glu Trp Glu Arg Met	Ser Glu Ser Gly Phe	Lys	
	305		310		315
	Leu Leu Cys Gln	Cys Leu Gly Phe Gly	Ser Gly His Phe Arg	Cys	
	320		325		330
	Asp Ser Ser Arg	Trp Cys His Asp Asn	Gly Val Asn Tyr Lys	Ile	
	335		340		345
10	Gly Glu Lys Trp	Asp Arg Gln Gly Glu	Asn Gly Gln Met Met	Ser	
	350		355		360
	Cys Thr Cys Leu	Gly Asn Gly Lys Gly	Glu Phe Lys Cys Asp	Pro	
	365		370		375
	His Glu Ala Thr	Cys Tyr Asp Asp Gly	Lys Thr Tyr His Val Gly		
	380		385		390
15	Glu Gln Trp Gln	Lys Glu Tyr Leu Gly	Ala Ile Cys Ser Cys Thr		
	395		400		405
	Cys Phe Gly Gly	Gln Arg Gly Trp Arg	Cys Asp Asn Cys Arg	Arg	
	410		415		420
	Pro Gly				

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 13:  
 (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: ..  
 (A) LENGTH: 332  
 (B) TYPE: amino acid  
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: single  
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear  
 (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide  
 (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 13:

	Pro Thr Asp Leu Arg Phe Thr Asn Ile Gly Pro Asp Thr Met Arg	
	1	15
30	Val Thr Trp Ala Pro Pro Pro Ser Ile Asp Leu Thr Asn Phe Leu	
	20	30
	Val Arg Tyr Ser Pro Val Lys Asn Glu Glu Asp Val Ala Glu Leu	
	35	45
35	Ser Ile Ser Pro Ser Asp Asn Ala Val Val Leu Thr Asn Leu Leu	
	50	60
	Pro Gly Thr Glu Tyr Val Val Ser Val Ser Val Tyr Glu Gln	
	65	75
	His Glu Ser Thr Pro Leu Arg Gly Arg Gln Lys Thr Gly Leu Asp	
	80	90
40	Ser Pro Thr Gly Ile Asp Phe Ser Asp Ile Thr Ala Asn Ser Phe	
	95	105
	Thr Val His Trp Ile Ala Pro Arg Ala Thr Ile Thr Gly Tyr Arg	
	110	120
	Ile Arg His His Pro Glu His Phe Ser Gly Arg Pro Arg Glu Asp	
	125	135
45	Arg Val Pro His Ser Arg Asn Ser Ile Thr Leu Thr Asn Leu Thr	
	140	150
	Pro Gly Thr Glu Tyr Val Val Ser Ile Val Ala Leu Asn Gly Arg	
	155	165
	Glu Glu Ser Pro Leu Leu Ile Gly Gln Ser Thr Val Ser Asp	
	170	180
50	Val Pro Arg Asp Leu Glu Val Val Ala Ala Thr Pro Thr Ser Leu	
	185	195
	Leu Ile Ser Trp Asp Ala Pro Ala Val Thr Val Arg Tyr Tyr Arg	
	200	210

Ile Thr Tyr Gly Glu Thr Gly Gly Asn Ser Pro Val Gln Glu Phe  
 215 220 225  
 Thr Val Pro Gly Ser Lys Ser Thr Ala Thr Ile Ser Gly Leu Lys  
 230 235 240  
 Pro Gly Val Asp Tyr Thr Ile Thr Val Tyr Ala Val Thr Gly Arg  
 245 250 255  
 Gly Asp Ser Pro Ala Ser Ser Lys Pro Ile Ser Ile Asn Tyr Arg  
 260 265 270  
 Thr Glu Ile Asp Lys Pro Ser Met Ala Asn Ser Asp Ser Glu Cys  
 275 280 285  
 Pro Leu Ser His Asp Gly Tyr Cys Leu His Asp Gly Val Cys Met  
 290 295 300  
 Tyr Ile Glu Ala Leu Asp Lys Tyr Ala Cys Asn Cys Val Val Gly  
 305 310 315  
 Tyr Ile Gly Glu Arg Cys Gln Tyr Arg Asp Leu Lys Trp Trp Glu  
 320 325 330  
 Leu Arg

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 14:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 341

(B) TYPE: amino acid

(C) STRANDEDNESS: single

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 14:

Pro Thr Asp Leu Arg Phe Thr Asn Ile Gly Pro Asp Thr Met Arg  
 1 5 10 15  
 Val Thr Trp Ala Pro Pro Pro Ser Ile Asp Leu Thr Asn Phe Leu  
 20 25 30  
 Val Arg Tyr Ser Pro Val Lys Asn Glu Glu Asp Val Ala Glu Leu  
 35 40 45  
 Ser Ile Ser Pro Ser Asp Asn Ala Val Val Leu Thr Asn Leu Leu  
 50 55 60  
 Pro Gly Thr Glu Tyr Val Val Ser Val Ser Ser Val Tyr Glu Gln  
 65 70 75  
 His Glu Ser Thr Pro Leu Arg Gly Arg Gln Lys Thr Gly Leu Asp  
 80 85 90  
 Ser Pro Thr Gly Ile Asp Phe Ser Asp Ile Thr Ala Asn Ser Phe  
 95 100 105  
 Thr Val His Trp Ile Ala Pro Arg Ala Thr Ile Thr Gly Tyr Arg  
 110 115 120  
 Ile Arg His His Pro Glu His Phe Ser Gly Arg Pro Arg Glu Asp  
 125 130 135  
 Arg Val Pro His Ser Arg Asn Ser Ile Thr Leu Thr Asn Leu Thr  
 140 145 150  
 Pro Gly Thr Glu Tyr Val Val Ser Ile Val Ala Leu Asn Gly Arg  
 155 160 165  
 Glu Glu Ser Pro Leu Leu Ile Gly Gln Gln Ser Thr Val Ser Asp  
 170 175 180  
 Val Pro Arg Asp Leu Glu Val Val Ala Ala Thr Pro Thr Ser Leu  
 185 190 195  
 Leu Ile Ser Trp Asp Ala Pro Ala Val Thr Val Arg Tyr Tyr Arg  
 200 205 210  
 Ile Thr Tyr Gly Glu Thr Gly Gly Asn Ser Pro Val Gln Glu Phe  
 215 220 225  
 Thr Val Pro Gly Ser Lys Ser Thr Ala Thr Ile Ser Gly Leu Lys

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Pro Gly Val Asp 230 Thr Ile Thr Val Tyr Ala Val Thr Gly Arg 240  
 245 250 255  
 Gly Asp Ser Pro Ala Ser Ser Lys Pro Ile Ser Ile Asn Tyr Arg 260  
 265 270  
 Thr Glu Ile Asp Lys Pro Ser Met Gly Ile Tyr Ile Ser Gly Met 275  
 280 285  
 Ala Pro Arg Pro Ser Leu Thr Lys Lys Gln Arg Phe Arg His Arg 290  
 295 300  
 Asn Arg Lys Gly Tyr Arg Ser Gln Arg Gly His Ser Arg Gly Arg 305  
 310 315  
 Asn Gln Asn Ser Arg Arg Pro Ser Arg Ala Met Trp Leu Ser Leu 320  
 325 330  
 Phe Ser Ser Lys Asn Ser Ser Ser Val Pro Ala 335  
 340

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 15:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 446

(B) TYPE: amino acid

(C) STRANDEDNESS: single

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 15:

Pro Thr Asp Leu Arg Phe Thr Asn Ile Gly Pro Asp Thr Met Arg 1  
 5 10 15  
 Val Thr Trp Ala Pro Pro Pro Ser Ile Asp Leu Thr Asn Phe Leu 20  
 25 30  
 Val Arg Tyr Ser Pro Val Lys Asn Glu Glu Asp Val Ala Glu Leu 35  
 40 45  
 Ser Ile Ser Pro Ser Asp Asn Ala Val Val Leu Thr Asn Leu Leu 50  
 55 60  
 Pro Gly Thr Glu Tyr Val Val Ser Val Ser Ser Val Tyr Glu Gln 65  
 70 75  
 His Glu Ser Thr Pro Leu Arg Gly Arg Gln Lys Thr Gly Leu Asp 80  
 85 90  
 Ser Pro Thr Gly Ile Asp Phe Ser Asp Ile Thr Ala Asn Ser Phe 95  
 100 105  
 Thr Val His Trp Ile Ala Pro Arg Ala Thr Ile Thr Gly Tyr Arg 110  
 115 120  
 Ile Arg His His Pro Glu His Phe Ser Gly Arg Pro Arg Glu Asp 125  
 130 135  
 Arg Val Pro His Ser Arg Asn Ser Ile Thr Leu Thr Asn Leu Thr 140  
 145 150  
 Pro Gly Thr Glu Tyr Val Val Ser Ile Val Ala Leu Asn Gly Arg 155  
 160 165  
 Glu Glu Ser Pro Leu Leu Ile Gly Gln Gln Ser Thr Val Ser Asp 170  
 175 180  
 Val Pro Arg Asp Leu Glu Val Val Ala Ala Thr Pro Thr Ser Leu 185  
 190 195  
 Leu Ile Ser Trp Asp Ala Pro Ala Val Thr Val Arg Tyr Tyr Arg 200  
 205 210  
 Ile Thr Tyr Gly Glu Thr Gly Gly Asn Ser Pro Val Gln Glu Phe 215  
 220 225  
 Thr Val Pro Gly Ser Lys Ser Thr Ala Thr Ile Ser Gly Leu Lys 230  
 235 240  
 Pro Gly Val Asp Tyr Thr Ile Thr Val Tyr Ala Val Thr Gly Arg

245 250 255  
 Gly Asp Ser Pro Ala Ser Ser Lys Pro Ile Ser Ile Asn Tyr Arg  
 260 265 270  
 Thr Glu Ile Asp Lys Pro Ser Met Val Pro Gly Phe Lys Gly Asp  
 275 280 285  
 Met Gly Leu Lys Gly Asp Arg Gly Glu Val Gly Gln Ile Gly Pro  
 290 295 300  
 Arg Gly Xxx Asp Gly Pro Glu Gly Pro Lys Gly Arg Ala Gly Pro  
 305 310 315  
 Thr Gly Asp Pro Gly Pro Ser Gly Gln Ala Gly Glu Lys Gly Lys  
 320 325 330  
 Leu Gly Val Pro Gly Leu Pro Gly Tyr Pro Gly Arg Gln Gly Pro  
 335 340 345  
 Lys Gly Ser Thr Gly Phe Pro Gly Phe Pro Gly Ala Asn Gly Glu  
 350 355 360  
 Lys Gly Ala Arg Gly Val Ala Gly Lys Pro Gly Pro Arg Gly Gln  
 365 370 375  
 Arg Gly Pro Thr Gly Pro Arg Gly Ser Arg Gly Ala Arg Gly Pro  
 380 385 390  
 Thr Gly Lys Pro Gly Pro Lys Gly Thr Ser Gly Gly Asp Gly Pro  
 395 400 405  
 Pro Gly Pro Pro Gly Glu Arg Gly Pro Gln Gly Pro Gln Gly Pro  
 410 415 420  
 Val Gly Phe Pro Gly Pro Lys Gly Pro Pro Gly Pro Pro Gly Arg  
 425 430 435  
 Met Gly Cys Pro Gly His Pro Gly Gln Arg Gly  
 440 445

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 16:

(1) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 457

(B) TYPE: amino acid

(C) STRANDEDNESS: single

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 16:

35 Pro Thr Asp Leu Arg Phe Thr Asn Ile Gly Pro Asp Thr Met Arg  
 1 5 10 15  
 Val Thr Trp Ala Pro Pro Ser Ile Asp Leu Thr Asn Phe Leu  
 20 25 30  
 Val Arg Tyr Ser Pro Val Lys Asn Glu Asp Val Ala Glu Leu  
 35 40 45  
 Ser Ile Ser Pro Ser Asp Asn Ala Val Val Leu Thr Asn Leu Leu  
 50 55 60  
 Pro Gly Thr Glu Tyr Val Val Ser Val Ser Ser Val Tyr Glu Gln  
 65 70 75  
 His Glu Ser Thr Pro Leu Arg Gly Arg Gln Lys Thr Gly Leu Asp  
 80 85 90  
 Ser Pro Thr Gly Ile Asp Phe Ser Asp Ile Thr Ala Asn Ser Phe  
 95 100 105  
 Thr Val His Trp Ile Ala Pro Arg Ala Thr Ile Thr Gly Tyr Arg  
 110 115 120  
 Ile Arg His His Pro Glu His Phe Ser Gly Arg Pro Arg Glu Asp  
 125 130 135  
 Arg Val Pro His Ser Arg Asn Ser Ile Thr Leu Thr Asn Leu Thr  
 140 145 150  
 Pro Gly Thr Glu Tyr Val Val Ser Ile Val Ala Leu Asn Gly Arg

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Glu Glu Ser 155 160 165  
 Val Pro Arg Asp 170 175 180  
 Leu Ile Ser Trp Asp Ala Pro Ala Val Thr Val Arg Tyr Tyr Arg  
 Ile Thr Tyr Gly Glu Thr Gly Gly Asn Ser Pro Val Gln Glu Phe  
 Thr Val Pro Gly Ser Lys Ser Thr Ala Thr Ile Ser Gly Leu Lys  
 Pro Gly Val Asp Tyr Thr Ile Thr Val Tyr Ala Val Thr Gly Arg  
 Gly Asp Ser Pro Ala Ser Ser Lys Pro Ile Ser Ile Asn Tyr Arg  
 Thr Glu Ile Asp Lys Pro Ser Met Asn Val Ser Pro Pro Arg Arg  
 Ala Arg Val Thr Asp Ala Thr Glu Thr Thr Ile Thr Ile Ser Trp  
 Arg Thr Lys Thr Glu Thr Ile Thr Gly Phe Gln Val Asp Ala Val  
 Pro Ala Asn Gly Gln Thr Pro Ile Gln Arg Thr Ile Lys Pro Asp  
 Val Arg Ser Tyr Thr Ile Thr Gly Leu Gln Pro Gly Thr Asp Tyr  
 Lys Ile Tyr Leu Tyr Thr Leu Asn Asp Asn Ala Arg Ser Ser Pro  
 Val Val Ile Asp Ala Ser Thr Ala Ile Asp Ala Pro Ser Asn Leu  
 Arg Phe Leu Ala Thr Thr Pro Asn Ser Leu Leu Val Ser Trp Gln  
 Pro Pro Arg Ala Arg Ile Thr Gly Tyr Ile Ile Lys Tyr Glu Lys  
 Pro Gly Ser Pro Pro Arg Glu Val Val Pro Arg Pro Arg Pro Gly  
 Val Thr Glu Ala Thr Ile Thr Gly Leu Glu Pro Gly Thr Glu Tyr  
 Thr Ile Tyr Val Ile Ala Leu Lys Asn Asn Gln Lys Ser Glu Pro  
 Leu Ile Gly Arg Lys Lys Thr 445  
 455

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 17:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 368

(B) TYPE: amino acid

(C) STRANDEDNESS: single

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 17:

Pro Thr Asp Leu Arg Phe Thr Asn Ile Gly Pro Asp Thr Met Arg  
 Val Thr Trp Ala Pro Pro Pro Ser Ile Asp Leu Thr Asn Phe Leu  
 Val Arg Tyr Ser Pro Val Lys Asn Glu Glu Asp Val Ala Glu Leu  
 Ser Ile Ser Pro Ser Asp Asn Ala Val Val Leu Thr Asn Leu Leu

50 55 60  
 Pro Gly Thr Glu Tyr Val Val Ser Val Ser Ser Val Tyr Glu Gln  
 65 70 75  
 His Glu Ser Thr Pro Leu Arg Gly Arg Gln Lys Thr Gly Leu Asp  
 80 85 90  
 Ser Pro Thr Gly Ile Asp Phe Ser Asp Ile Thr Ala Asn Ser Phe  
 95 100 105  
 Thr Val His Trp Ile Ala Pro Arg Ala Thr Ile Thr Gly Tyr Arg  
 110 115 120  
 Ile Arg His His Pro Glu His Phe Ser Gly Arg Pro Arg Glu Asp  
 125 130 135  
 Arg Val Pro His Ser Arg Asn Ser Ile Thr Leu Thr Asn Leu Thr  
 140 145 150  
 Pro Gly Thr Glu Tyr Val Val Ser Ile Val Ala Leu Asn Gly Arg  
 155 160 165  
 Glu Glu Ser Pro Leu Leu Ile Gly Gln Gln Ser Thr Val Ser Asp  
 170 175 180  
 Val Pro Arg Asp Leu Glu Val Val Ala Thr Pro Thr Ser Leu  
 185 190 195  
 Leu Ile Ser Trp Asp Ala Pro Ala Val Thr Val Arg Tyr Tyr Arg  
 200 205 210  
 Ile Thr Tyr Gly Glu Thr Gly Gly Asn Ser Pro Val Gln Glu Phe  
 215 220 225  
 Thr Val Pro Gly Ser Lys Ser Thr Ala Thr Ile Ser Gly Leu Lys  
 230 235 240  
 Pro Gly Val Asp Tyr Thr Ile Thr Val Tyr Ala Val Thr Gly Arg  
 245 250 255  
 Gly Asp Ser Pro Ala Ser Ser Lys Pro Ile Ser Ile Asn Tyr Arg  
 260 265 270  
 Thr Glu Ile Asp Lys Pro Ser Met Ala Ile Asp Ala Pro Ser Asn  
 275 280 285  
 Leu Arg Phe Leu Ala Thr Thr Pro Asn Ser Leu Leu Val Ser Trp  
 290 295 300  
 Gln Pro Pro Arg Ala Arg Ile Thr Gly Tyr Ile Ile Lys Tyr Glu  
 305 310 315  
 Lys Pro Gly Ser Pro Pro Arg Glu Val Val Pro Arg Pro Arg Pro  
 320 325 330  
 Gly Val Thr Glu Ala Thr Ile Thr Gly Leu Glu Pro Gly Thr Glu  
 335 340 345  
 Tyr Thr Ile Tyr Val Ile Ala Leu Lys Asn Asn Gln Lys Ser Glu  
 350 355 360  
 Pro Leu Ile Gly Arg Lys Lys Thr  
 365

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 18:

(1) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 367

(B) TYPE: amino acid

(C) STRANDEDNESS: single

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 18:

Pro Thr Asp Leu Arg Phe Thr Asn Ile Gly Pro Asp Thr Met Arg  
 1 5 10 15  
 Val Thr Trp Ala Pro Pro Pro Ser Ile Asp Leu Thr Asn Phe Leu  
 20 25 30  
 Val Arg Tyr Ser Pro Val Lys Asn Glu Glu Asp Val Ala Glu Leu

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				35					40				45
	Ser	Ile	Ser	Pro	Ser	Asp	Asn	Ala	Val	Val	Leu	Thr	Asn
					50					55			60
5	Pro	Gly	Thr	Glu	Tyr	Val	Val	Ser	Val	Ser	Ser	Val	Tyr
					65					70			75
	His	Glu	Ser	Thr	Pro	Leu	Arg	Gly	Arg	Gln	Lys	Thr	Gly
					80					85			90
	Ser	Pro	Thr	Gly	Ile	Asp	Phe	Ser	Asp	Ile	Thr	Ala	Asn
					95					100			105
10	Thr	Val	His	Trp	Ile	Ala	Pro	Arg	Ala	Thr	Ile	Thr	Gly
					110					115			120
	Ile	Arg	His	His	Pro	Glu	His	Phe	Ser	Gly	Arg	Pro	Arg
					125					130			135
	Arg	Val	Pro	His	Ser	Arg	Asn	Ser	Ile	Thr	Leu	Thr	Asn
					140					145			150
15	Pro	Gly	Thr	Glu	Tyr	Val	Val	Ser	Ile	Val	Ala	Leu	Asn
					155					160			165
	Glu	Glu	Ser	Pro	Leu	Leu	Ile	Gly	Gln	Ser	Thr	Val	Ser
					170					175			180
	Val	Pro	Arg	Asp	Leu	Glu	Val	Val	Ala	Ala	Thr	Pro	Thr
					185					190			195
20	Leu	Ile	Ser	Trp	Asp	Ala	Pro	Ala	Val	Thr	Val	Arg	Tyr
					200					205			210
	Ile	Thr	Tyr	Gly	Glu	Thr	Gly	Asn	Ser	Pro	Val	Gln	Glu
					215					220			225
	Thr	Val	Pro	Gly	Ser	Lys	Ser	Thr	Ala	Thr	Ile	Ser	Gly
					230					235			240
25	Pro	Gly	Val	Asp	Tyr	Thr	Ile	Thr	Val	Tyr	Ala	Val	Thr
					245					250			255
	Gly	Asp	Ser	Pro	Ala	Ser	Ser	Lys	Pro	Ile	Ser	Ile	Asn
					260					265			270
30	Thr	Glu	Ile	Asp	Lys	Pro	Ser	Met	Asn	Val	Ser	Pro	Pro
					275					280			285
	Ala	Arg	Val	Thr	Asp	Ala	Thr	Glu	Thr	Thr	Ile	Thr	Ile
					290					295			300
	Arg	Thr	Lys	Thr	Glu	Thr	Ile	Thr	Gly	Phe	Gln	Val	Asp
					305					310			315
35	Pro	Ala	Asn	Gly	Gln	Thr	Pro	Ile	Gln	Arg	Thr	Ile	Lys
					320					325			330
	Val	Arg	Ser	Tyr	Thr	Ile	Thr	Gly	Leu	Gln	Pro	Gly	Thr
					335					340			345
	Lys	Ile	Tyr	Leu	Tyr	Thr	Leu	Asn	Asp	Asn	Ala	Arg	Ser
					350					355			360
40	Val	Val	Ile	Asp	Ala	Ser	Thr						
					365								

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 19:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 464

(B) TYPE: amino acid

(C) STRANDEDNESS: single

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 19:

Pro	Thr	Asp	Leu	Arg	Phe	Thr	Asn	Ile	Gly	Pro	Asp	Thr	Met	Arg
1				5					10				15	
Val	Thr	Trp	Ala	Pro	Pro	Pro	Ser	Ile	Asp	Leu	Thr	Asn	Phe	Leu



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460

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 20:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 432

(B) TYPE: amino acid

(C) STRANDEDNESS: single

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 20:

```

Pro Thr Asp Leu Arg Phe Thr Asn Ile Gly Pro Asp Thr Met Arg
 1      5      10      15
Val Thr Trp Ala Pro Pro Ser Ile Asp Leu Thr Asn Phe Leu
      20      25      30
Val Arg Tyr Ser Pro Val Lys Asn Glu Glu Asp Val Ala Glu Leu
      35      40      45
Ser Ile Ser Pro Ser Asp Asn Ala Val Val Leu Thr Asn Leu Leu
      50      55      60
Pro Gly Thr Glu Tyr Val Val Ser Val Ser Ser Val Tyr Glu Gln
      65      70      75
His Glu Ser Thr Pro Leu Arg Gly Arg Gln Lys Thr Gly Leu Asp
      80      85      90
Ser Pro Thr Gly Ile Asp Phe Ser Asp Ile Thr Ala Asn Ser Phe
      95      100      105
Thr Val His Trp Ile Ala Pro Arg Ala Thr Ile Thr Gly Tyr Arg
      110      115      120
Ile Arg His His Pro Glu His Phe Ser Gly Arg Pro Arg Glu Asp
      125      130      135
Arg Val Pro His Ser Arg Asn Ser Ile Thr Leu Thr Asn Leu Thr
      140      145      150
Pro Gly Thr Glu Tyr Val Val Ser Ile Val Ala Leu Asn Gly Arg
      155      160      165
Glu Glu Ser Pro Leu Leu Ile Gly Gln Gln Ser Thr Val Ser Asp
      170      175      180
Val Pro Arg Asp Leu Glu Val Val Ala Ala Thr Pro Thr Ser Leu
      185      190      195
Leu Ile Ser Trp Asp Ala Pro Ala Val Thr Val Arg Tyr Tyr Arg
      200      205      210
Ile Thr Tyr Gly Glu Thr Gly Gly Asn Ser Pro Val Gln Glu Phe
      215      220      225
Thr Val Pro Gly Ser Lys Ser Thr Ala Thr Ile Ser Gly Leu Lys
      230      235      240
Pro Gly Val Asp Tyr Thr Ile Thr Val Tyr Ala Val Thr Gly Arg
      245      250      255
Gly Asp Ser Pro Ala Ser Ser Lys Pro Ile Ser Ile Asn Tyr Arg
      260      265      270
Thr Glu Ile Asp Lys Pro Ser Met Ala Ala Gly Ser Ile Thr Thr
      275      280      285
Leu Pro Ala Leu Pro Glu Asp Gly Gly Ser Gly Ala Phe Pro Pro
      290      295      300
Gly His Phe Lys Asp Pro Lys Arg Leu Tyr Cys Lys Asn Gly Gly
      305      310      315
Phe Phe Leu Arg Ile His Pro Asp Gly Arg Val Asp Gly Val Arg
      320      325      330
Glu Lys Ser Asp Pro His Ile Lys Leu Gln Leu Gln Ala Glu Glu
      335      340      345
Arg Gly Val Val Ser Ile Lys Gly Val Cys Ala Asn Arg Tyr Leu

```

350 355 360  
 Ala Met Lys Glu Asp Gly Arg Leu Leu Ala Ser Lys Cys Val Thr  
 365 370 375  
 Asp Glu Cys Phe Phe Phe Glu Arg Leu Glu Ser Asn Asn Tyr Asn  
 380 385 390  
 Thr Tyr Arg Ser Arg Lys Tyr Thr Ser Trp Tyr Val Ala Leu Lys  
 395 400 405  
 Arg Thr Gly Gln Tyr Lys Leu Gly Ser Lys Thr Gly Pro Gly Gln  
 410 415 420  
 Lys Ala Ile Leu Phe Leu Pro Met Ser Ala Lys Ser  
 425 430

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 21:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 574

(B) TYPE: amino acid

(C) STRANDEDNESS: single

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 21:

Pro Thr Asp Leu Arg Phe Thr Asn Ile Gly Pro Asp Thr Met Arg  
 1 5 10 15  
 Val Thr Trp Ala Pro Pro Pro Ser Ile Asp Leu Thr Asn Phe Leu  
 20 25 30  
 Val Arg Tyr Ser Pro Val Lys Asn Glu Glu Asp Val Ala Glu Leu  
 35 40 45  
 Ser Ile Ser Pro Ser Asp Asn Ala Val Val Leu Thr Asn Leu Leu  
 50 55 60  
 Pro Gly Thr Glu Tyr Val Val Ser Val Ser Ser Val Tyr Glu Gln  
 65 70 75  
 His Glu Ser Thr Pro Leu Arg Gly Arg Gln Lys Thr Gly Leu Asp  
 80 85 90  
 Ser Pro Thr Gly Ile Asp Phe Ser Asp Ile Thr Ala Asn Ser Phe  
 95 100 105  
 Thr Val His Trp Ile Ala Pro Arg Ala Thr Ile Thr Gly Tyr Arg  
 110 115 120  
 Ile Arg His His Pro Glu His Phe Ser Gly Arg Pro Arg Glu Asp  
 125 130 135  
 Arg Val Pro His Ser Arg Asn Ser Ile Thr Leu Thr Asn Leu Thr  
 140 145 150  
 Pro Gly Thr Glu Tyr Val Val Ser Ile Val Ala Leu Asn Gly Arg  
 155 160 165  
 Glu Glu Ser Pro Leu Leu Ile Gly Gln Gln Ser Thr Val Ser Asp  
 170 175 180  
 Val Pro Arg Asp Leu Glu Val Val Ala Ala Thr Pro Thr Ser Leu  
 185 190 195  
 Leu Ile Ser Trp Asp Ala Pro Ala Val Thr Val Arg Tyr Tyr Arg  
 200 205 210  
 Ile Thr Tyr Gly Glu Thr Gly Gly Asn Ser Pro Val Gln Glu Phe  
 215 220 225  
 Thr Val Pro Gly Ser Lys Ser Thr Ala Thr Ile Ser Gly Leu Lys  
 230 235 240  
 Pro Gly Val Asp Tyr Thr Ile Thr Val Tyr Ala Val Thr Gly Arg  
 245 250 255  
 Gly Asp Ser Pro Ala Ser Ser Lys Pro Ile Ser Ile Asn Tyr Arg  
 260 265 270  
 Thr Glu Ile Asp Lys Pro Ser Met Ala Ile Pro Ala Pro Thr Asp

					275					280					285	
		Leu	Lys	Phe	Thr	Gln	Val	Thr	Pro	Thr	Ser	Leu	Ser	Ala	Gln	Trp
					290					295					300	
5		Thr	Pro	Pro	Asn	Val	Gln	Leu	Thr	Gly	Tyr	Arg	Val	Arg	Val	Thr
					305					310					315	
		Pro	Lys	Glu	Lys	Thr	Gly	Pro	Met	Lys	Glu	Ile	Asn	Leu	Ala	Pro
					320					325					330	
		Asp	Ser	Ser	Ser	Val	Val	Val	Ser	Gly	Leu	Met	Val	Ala	Thr	Lys
10					335					340					345	
		Tyr	Glu	Val	Ser	Val	Tyr	Ala	Leu	Lys	Asp	Thr	Leu	Thr	Ser	Arg
					350					355					360	
		Pro	Ala	Gln	Gly	Val	Val	Thr	Thr	Leu	Glu	Asn	Val	Ser	Pro	Pro
					365					370					375	
15		Arg	Arg	Ala	Arg	Val	Thr	Asp	Ala	Thr	Glu	Thr	Thr	Ile	Thr	Ile
					380					385					390	
		Ser	Trp	Arg	Thr	Lys	Thr	Glu	Thr	Ile	Thr	Gly	Phe	Gln	Val	Asp
					395					400					405	
		Ala	Val	Pro	Ala	Asn	Gly	Gln	Thr	Pro	Ile	Gln	Arg	Thr	Ile	Lys
20					410					415					420	
		Pro	Asp	Val	Arg	Ser	Tyr	Thr	Ile	Thr	Gly	Leu	Gln	Pro	Gly	Thr
					425					430					435	
		Asp	Tyr	Lys	Ile	Tyr	Leu	Tyr	Thr	Leu	Asn	Asp	Asn	Ala	Arg	Ser
					440					445					450	
25		Ser	Pro	Val	Val	Ile	Asp	Ala	Ser	Thr	Ala	Ile	Asp	Ala	Pro	Ser
					455					460					465	
		Asn	Leu	Arg	Phe	Leu	Ala	Thr	Thr	Pro	Asn	Ser	Leu	Leu	Val	Ser
					470					475					480	
		Trp	Gln	Pro	Pro	Arg	Ala	Arg	Ile	Thr	Gly	Tyr	Ile	Ile	Lys	Tyr
30					485					490					495	
		Glu	Lys	Pro	Gly	Ser	Pro	Pro	Arg	Glu	Val	Val	Pro	Arg	Pro	Arg
					500					505					510	
		Pro	Gly	Val	Thr	Glu	Ala	Thr	Ile	Thr	Gly	Leu	Glu	Pro	Gly	Thr
					515					520					525	
35		Glu	Tyr	Thr	Ile	Tyr	Val	Ile	Ala	Leu	Lys	Asn	Asn	Gln	Lys	Ser
					530					535					540	
		Glu	Pro	Leu	Ile	Gly	Arg	Lys	Lys	Thr	Asp	Glu	Leu	Pro	Gln	Leu
					545					550					555	
		Val	Thr	Leu	Pro	His	Pro	Asn	Leu	His	Gly	Pro	Glu	Ile	Leu	Asp
					560					565					570	
40		Val	Pro	Ser	Thr											

#### 45 Claims

1. In a method for production of transfected cells by transferring a foreign gene into target cells using a perforation method, said method for production of cells transfected with a foreign gene which comprises a step of, after injection of a foreign gene into target cells using a perforation method, culturing the cells in the presence of a cell-adhering active substance.
2. The method for production of transfected cells according to claim 1, the culturing step is a step of culturing using a culture wear covered with a cell-adhering active substance.
3. The method for production of transfected cells according to claim 1, wherein the cell-adhering active substance is a cell-adhering active polypeptide or a functional equivalent of said polypeptide.
4. The method for production of transfected cells according to claim 3, wherein the cell-adhering active polypeptide is

a cell-adhering and/or cell-spreading active polypeptide.

5. The method for production of transfected cells according to claim 3, wherein the cell-adhering and/or cell-spreading active polypeptide is a polypeptide containing the amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID: No. 1 and/or the amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID: No. 2.
6. The method for production of transfected cells according to claim 3, wherein the cell-adhering active polypeptide is selected from polypeptides represented by SEQ ID: Nos. 3, 4 and 5.
7. The method for production of transfected cells according to claim 1, wherein the cell-adhering active substance is poly-N-p-vinylbenzyl-D-lactoneamide.
8. The method for production of transfected cells according to claim 1, wherein the target cells are selected from hematopoiesis stem cell, peripheral blood stem cell, umbilical blood cell, ES cell, lymphocyte and cancer cell.
9. The method for production of transfected cells according to claim 1, wherein the foreign gene is nucleic acid selected from nucleic acids encoding proteins, nucleic acids encoding polypeptides, antisense DNA's, antisense RNA's, ribozymes, nucleic acids encoding intracellular antibodies and pseudogenes (decoy genes).
10. The method for production of transfected cells according to claim 1, wherein the foreign gene is nucleic acid selected from nucleic acids encoding proteins, nucleic acids encoding polypeptides, antisense DNA's, antisense RNA's, ribozymes, nucleic acids encoding intracellular antibodies and pseudogenes (decoy genes) and the nucleic acid is incorporated into the vector.
11. The method for production of transfected cells according to claim 1, wherein the vector is a vector selected from retrovirus vector, adenovirus vector, vaccinia virus vector and herpesvirus vector.
12. The method for production of transfected cells according to claim 1, the perforation method is selected from an electroporation method, a microinjection method and a particle gun method.
13. Transfected cells produced by a method for production of transfected cells according to claim 1.
14. A kit for production of transfected cells with a foreign gene which is used in a method for production of transfected cells according to claim 1, said kit comprises containing a cell-adhering active substance.

Fig. 1

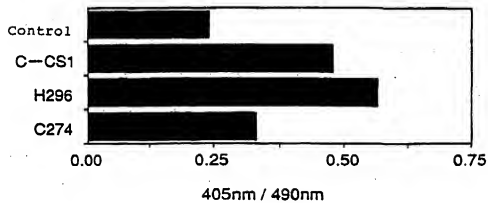
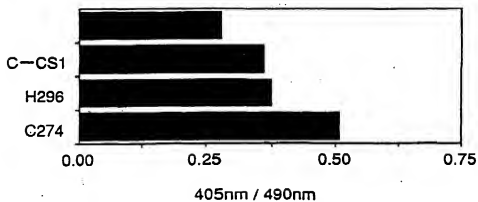


Fig. 2



## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/JP95/02425

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

Int. Cl<sup>6</sup> C12N15/87, C12N5/10, C07K14/78

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

Int. Cl<sup>6</sup> C12N15/87, C12N5/10, C07K14/78

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

WPI, WPI/L, BIOSIS PREVIEWS  
CAS ONLINE

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	JP, 4-063597, A (W.R. Grace & Co.), February 28, 1992 (28. 02. 92) & EP, 463508, A & CA, 2044307, A	1 - 14
A	JP, 6-090771, A (Shiseido Co., Ltd.), April 5, 1994 (05. 04. 94) (Family: none)	1 - 14

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.☐ See patent family annex.

\* Special categories of cited documents:

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

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"A" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

March 1, 1996 (01. 03. 96)

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